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CJI Planning Survey 1999 – Highlights and Findings© 2000 by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute.

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CJI Planning Survey 1999 Highlights and Findings



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About the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute serves as the state's public safety planning agency. The Institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers federal and state funds to carry out these strategies.

The Institute oversees a variety of justice programs including the Governor's Criminal Law Study Commission, Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana, Governor's Council on Impaired & Dangerous Driving, Victim Services, Juvenile Justice Program, Safe Haven, Drug and Crime Control Program, Criminal History Records Improvement, Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, and Police Corp.

To carry out the Institute's planning and administration mandates, the Institute's Board of Trustees identifies statewide needs and resources for fighting crime and delinquency and helping victims of crime. Information gathered from various sources is used to develop statewide criminal and juvenile justice policies and strategic plans. Sources of planning information include the following:

- Evaluations of program effectiveness;
- Research data:
- Needs assessments;
- Local units of government;
- Other state government agencies;
- Professionals involved in justice-related efforts; and
- Concerned citizens.

Indiana's 1999 Strategic Planning Survey (the Survey) serves as an important source of information for criminal and juvenile justice planning in the early years of the new millennium. The Survey captures and quantifies the experience and knowledge of more than 1,500 professionals working in criminal and juvenile justice across the state. This publication presents Survey findings and describes what we learned from this research initiative conducted in the summer of 1999.



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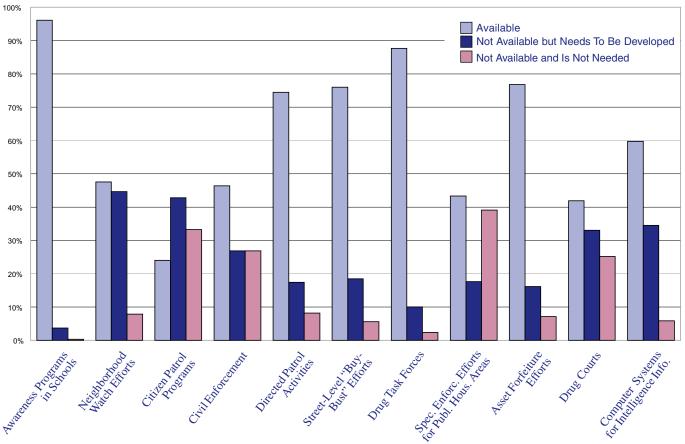
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Availability of Programs for Dealing with Drug Problems

Survey Question

Question 17:

Drugs are a continuing problem in most jurisdictions, and criminal justice professionals have responded in a variety of ways. Please indicate whether you think the following approaches to drug problems need to be improved in order to be more effective in your community by circling one number on each line.

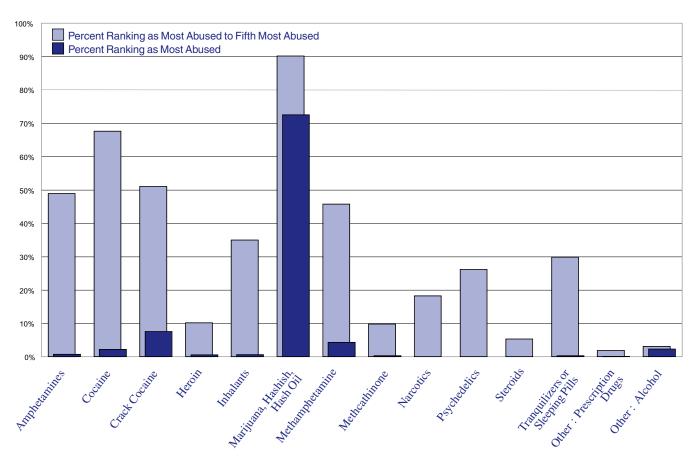


The number of respondents answering this question varied for each item, ranging from 768 for civil enforcement to 1,067 for awareness programs in schools.

Findings: Over 70% of respondents indicated that awareness programs in schools, directed patrols, "buy-bust" efforts, drug task forces, and asset forfeiture efforts are available in their communities. Respondents were the most interested in developing neighborhood watch efforts and computer systems for gathering and using intelligence information (shown by comparing respondents indicating that the approach needs to be developed to those indicating that the approach is not needed).

Note: Six response options were provided: (a) approach is available and needs little or no improvement, (b) approach is available and needs major improvement, (d) approach is not available but needs to be developed, (e) approach is not available and is not needed, and (f) don't know. Here, options a, b, and c are collapsed and compared to d and e. Don't know responses were excluded.

Controlled Substances Most Abused in Communities



Percent ranking as the most abused substance was calculated by dividing the number of respondents ranking an item as the most abused substance by 1,135 (the number of respondents returning the survey). Percent ranking as the most to the fifth most abused drug was calculated by summing the number of respondents ranking an item as the most, second most, third most, fourth most, and fifth most abused drug and dividing that sum by 1,135.

Findings: Fifty percent or more of all respondents ranked cocaine, crack cocaine, and marijuana among the top five most abused controlled substances in their communities. Nearly half indicated that amphetamines and methamphetamine also are commonly abused drugs. Seventy-three percent of respondents ranked marijuana as the *most abused substance* in their communities.

Note: A list of twelve controlled substances was presented in alphabetical order to avoid biasing responses to this question. Respondents were permitted to write-in additional substances under other.

Survey Question

Question 18:

On the following list, please rank the five controlled substances that you think are most abused in your community by placing 1 next to the most abused, 2 next to the second most abused, 3 next to the third most abused, 4 next to the fourth most abused, and 5 next to the fifth most abused controlled substance.



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